



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

GENERAL MEETING, held in the Assembly Rooms, Kilkenny, on
Wednesday, March 3rd, 1858,

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF OSSORY, President of the Society,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected :—

The Very Rev. the Dean of Connor, Red Hall, Carrickfergus ;
T. Rice Henn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, 48, Upper Mount-street,
Dublin ; and Robert Stephenson, Esq., Grimsby, Lincolnshire :
proposed by the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin.

Colonel Adair, 7, Audley-square, London ; and John Ynyr
Burges, Esq., Parkanour, Dungannon : proposed by Lord Clermont.

Lady Emily Richardson, Somerset House, Coleraine : proposed
by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

The Hon. and Rev. Charles B. Bernard, M. A.; Kilbrogan
Glebe, Bandon ; and the Rev. Edward Bell, A. M., Enniskean,
Bandon : proposed by T. W. Belcher, Esq., M. D.

Edward P. Gribbon, Esq., Architect, 57, Lower Gardiner-st.,
Dublin : proposed by R. R. Brash, Esq.

John Herrick Corbett, Esq., C. E., 84, South Mall, Cork : pro-
posed by R. Corbett, Esq., M. D.

The Rev. Milward Crooke, Assistant Chaplain to the Forces,
Parsonstown ; and James R. Butler, Esq., Inspector of National
Schools, Parsonstown : proposed by the Rev. Joseph Rogers.

James Delany, Esq., 19 and 20, Westmoreland-street, Dublin :
proposed by the Rev. J. O'Hanlon.

Thomas Williams, Esq., Tipperary : proposed by W. Williams,
Esq.

The Auditors appointed at the Annual General Meeting then
laid before the Meeting the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year
1857, as under :—

CHARGE.

1857.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To Balance from last year's Account (vol. i. p. 285),	78	16	10
Dec. 31. , Members' Subscriptions, at 6s. each, received	179	7	0
this year,	8	0	0
,, Subscriptions, at 10s., for "Annuary," received	0	13	8
,, Cash received for advertisements,	0	8	0
,, "Journal" sold to Members,	29	7	6
,, Donations,	25	10	2
	£322	3	2

DISCHARGE.

1857.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. By Postages of the "Journal," circulars, and general correspondence,	27	19	6
,, Cost of illustrations of "Journal,"	14	12	6
,, Cost of printing, binding, and paper of "Journal" from January, 1856, to June, 1857, . . .	177	9	5
,, Cost of "Annuary" for 1855,	20	7	9
,, " General printing and stationery,	20	12	10
,, " Sundries, as per leger,	10	18	0
,, " Mr. Gill's bill,	11	1	5
,, " Fuel at Meetings,	0	10	0
,, " Carriage of parcels,	0	6	9
,, " One year's rent of Museum, to Sep. 1857,	15	0	0
,, " Advertisements,	0	7	6
,, " Transcribing manuscripts at Lambeth Library and Oxford,	11	18	6
,, " Vol. I., first series, bought in,	4	4	0
,, " Concluding parts of O'Neill's "Crosses of Ireland,"	3	0	0
,, " Coins found at Clonmacnoise,	0	15	0
,, " Rent, and caretaker, Jerpoint Abbey, . . .	3	0	0
	£322	3	2

We have examined this Account, and find that there is a balance of £25 10s. 2d. due to the Treasurer.

JAMES G. ROBERTSON,
BARRY DELANY, M.D. } Auditors.

The Acting Treasurer said that the balance against the Society was more than covered by the arrears of subscriptions outstanding on December 31, 1857, some of which had since been paid in. But it could not be concealed that such an occurrence was most unsatis-

factory, and its recurrence very much to be deprecated. When gentlemen gave in their names as subscribers to this Society, they should recollect that in dependence on their good faith the Officers made themselves liable to heavy responsibilities. He was sorry to say that several persons had neglected to reply to his repeated applications for subscriptions due by them, although they had received the "Journal" of the Society for two entire years. He could not help saying that such conduct, although it might in some cases have proceeded from forgetfulness, yet had the appearance of being dishonourable, as well as uncourteous, and hoped he would not have to complain of it again. Members who wished to withdraw could say so at the cost of one penny, and if they then paid up subscriptions due, no one could blame them: he would, therefore, earnestly urge this course on the attention of those (a small class, he was glad to say) who were in debt to the Society for 1856 and 1857; and would most earnestly urge all Members, who had not yet discharged their liabilities for the current year, to do so at once. He would refrain from issuing a general call for some weeks after his observations were in the hands of Members, and he hoped that this reminder would not be without effect. £27 19s. 6d. postage was a disbursement that ought not to be forced on the Society. It was true that the free issue of the "Journal" by post cost £17 10s. during the year 1857; but the remaining £10 9s. 6d. was mainly caused by the neglect of Members to pay in their subscriptions early in the year, thus rendering the issue of circulars necessary: and to this latter disbursement must be added a considerable sum, for which credit was taken in the Accounts under the head of "Sundries," incurred by the discount on bills, which, in consequence of the non-payment of subscriptions in the early part of the year, were given in the first instance to the printer.

The Meeting having heartily concurred in the sentiments expressed by the Acting Treasurer, the Accounts were ordered to be printed.

The following presentations were received, and thanks ordered to be given to the donors:—

By Robert Mac Adam, Esq.: "The Ulster Journal of Archaeology," No. 21.

By the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: their "Journal," Nos. 55 and 56.

By the Cambrian Institute: "The Cambrian Journal," part 16.

By the Publisher: "The Builder," Nos. 780 to 784, inclusive.

By the Author: "The Law of Treasure-trove: how it can be best adapted to accomplish useful results," by A. Henry Rhind, F. S. A. London and Scotland, &c.

By the Author: "Numismatic, and other Crumbs," by Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon (privately printed).

By the Publisher: "The Gentleman's Magazine," for February, 1858.

Mrs. R. Molyneux presented, on the part of V. Moriarty, Esq., R. M., Kerry, a Portuguese dollar.

Mr. John Dunn presented a silver sixpence of Edward IV., turned up in a field at Garryricken.

Dr. Barry Delany exhibited a very beautiful carving in oak, representing the Blessed Virgin and Child. Its history was not known, but it was probably of French workmanship, and from the bold and free, but at the same time conventional style of the sculpture, might be attributed to the middle or end of the thirteenth century. It was painted and gilt, the robe being blue, with gilt stars; but a portion, at all events, of the decoration was of a modern date. It appeared to have formed an ornament of a bracket or pendant.

Mr. J. G. Robertson exhibited a curious brass Dutch tobacco-box of the Williamite period. The lid and bottom were covered with grotesque carvings, and there were some remains of an illegible inscription. This class of antiquities, so frequently found in Ireland, appears to have been brought over by the Dutch troops of William III.

Mr. Robertson also exhibited a flint arrow-head of an uncommon type, and a leaden penny token, the latter inscribed, "P. Byrne, No. 28, C^H. STR."

The Rev. James Graves laid before the Meeting forty-three silver coins, forming a small portion of the "find" recorded already in the pages of their "Journal" (vol. i., first series, p. 359), as having occurred close to the celebrated "Seven Churches" of Clonmacnoise, and which he purchased for the Society during a visit to that place in the course of last autumn. He was glad to be able to append the following tabular list of these coins, supplied by Aquilla Smith, Esq., M. D., to whom he had submitted them:—

LIST OF COINS FOUND AT CLONMACNOISE, KING'S COUNTY.

Irish Coins.

Lot	1.	Penny, Edward IV.,	Obv., rose and cross: rev., sun,	1
"	2.	Groats, "	Two of Dublin and two of Waterford,	4
"	3.	Half-groat, "	Base,	1
"	4.	Groats, "	Obv., arms of England: rev., arms of	
			Ireland,	4
"	5.	Half-groat, ..	Obv., arms of England: rev., arms of	
			Ireland,	1
"	6.	Groats, ..	Obv., arms of England: rev., arms of	
			Ireland: Fitzgerald arms at sides of	
			the shield,	3

Lot 7.	Groat, Richard III.,	Obv., arms of England: rev., arms of Ireland,	1
„ 8.	Groats, Henry VII.,	“H” under the arms of Ireland: one with the Fitzgerald arms,	4
„ 9.	Half-groat, „	Dublin Mint,	1
„ 10.	Groat, „	Waterford,	1
„ 11.	„	Dublin Mint,	2

English Coins.

Lot 12.	Half-groats, Hen. VII., 1st Coinage,	Eboraci (York),	4
„ 13.	„ „ „	London,	10
„ 14.	„ „ „	2nd „ Eboraci,	1
„ 15.	„ „ „	1st „ London,	5

The Secretary said, as they had before them some coins from Clonmacnoise this day, he thought it well to mention that the chancel arch of the ancient and most interesting church said to have been built by Dervorgilla, wife of O'Rourke, and paramour of Dermot Mac Murrough, after her retirement to the nunnery there, had been thrown down by idle persons some years since, and was now lying in ruins. The rector of the parish, the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, had obtained permission from Captain Johnston, the proprietor of the land on which the ruins stand, to have it restored, and he thought some exertion ought to be made to effect this object through the instrumentality of the Society.

The Meeting fully concurred in the desirability of carrying out the suggestion; and the Rev. James Graves, having undertaken to write to persons likely to take an interest in such a work, was requested to report progress at the next meeting of the Society.

The Rev. James Graves exhibited three letters of the O'Neills, of Tyrone, preserved in the Evidence Chamber of Kilkenny Castle, where they, with a number of similar documents of historic interest, were now being carefully prepared for binding. Two were from the famous Owen Roe, and the third from Daniel O'Neill. They were as follows:—

No. I.

“ WORTHY S^r,

“I haue made stay of this bearer, Coronett Duine, all this while, in hope to pvide for yo^w either money or Cowes, and by reason of this fright wth the Creatts haue taken, I could gett neither of the two, occassioned through the Confussion our Creatts are in, by the approaching of the Scotts. Sr I haue gott a note this day from the Country where yo^r monie is due, and

will (god willing), send a troope of horse of my owne to take it vpp, and as soone euer as any pte [parte] thereof is taken vp, or in readines, I will send it to yo^w myselfe. This gent. may tell yo^w that noe indeavour^rs of mine is wanting to furnish yo^w, which I beseech to beleue from

“ Yo^r assured freind to serue yo^w

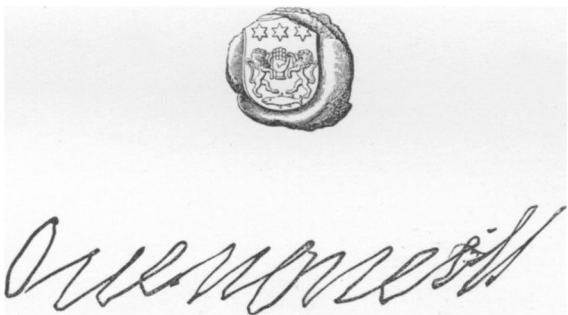
“ OWEN O’NEILL.”

3th of July, 1644.

“ Ho. S^r—Our army out of the Weast are at Granard, and I belieue will march to Kells this day or tomorrow, they come in a very gallant compleate manner, I hope to meett wth them tomorrow about Kells. If yo^w could send to the Isle [of] man for store of pvision as though it were for yo^r owne vse, and helpe vs to what yo^w could spare thereof, the merchants who shold take y^e paines to bringe the same might bee sure of good paym^t for it.”

The letter, which was written by a secretary, but signed in autograph, was addressed—“ Ffor Liftent^t. Colonell Mathews, my assured freinde, at Newrey, Theise;” and sealed with Owen Roe’s signet. Colonel Mathews, in whose handwriting it was endorsed—“ Owen O’Neill’s letter by Cornett Doyne”—was half-brother to the Duke of Ormonde. The signet and signature of Owen Roe have been carefully engraved, and are represented on the Plate which faces this page, being as much as possible fac-similes of the originals. The signature, as might be expected, showed a greater familiarity, on the part of the writer, with the sword than with the pen. Mr. Graves believed that these signatures of Owen Roe O’Neill were unique; at least he had been informed by the historian of the “ Confederates,” the Rev. C. P. Meehan, that he had in vain searched for Owen Roe’s autograph amongst the Irish manuscripts preserved on the Continent. The signet was a small one, but well engraved—exhibiting a shield, bearing two lions rampant combatant, supporting a dexter hand couped at the wrist; in chief three mullets; in base a salmon naiant.¹ There is a good memoir of Owen Roe in the “ Ulster Journal of Archæology” (see vol. iv., pp. 25–39), accompanying an excellent lithograph of a supposed portrait of that celebrated leader. He could not say, however, that he was satisfied with the claim set up for the authenticity of the original picture. It did not appear that the family to which it now belonged were in any way connected with the O’Neills; and yet, as the Editor of the “ Ulster Journal” states, “ it is worthy of remark that the characteristic features of the face may still be traced in various members of the family to which the portrait belongs;” and the author of the Memoir candidly admits that “ that sensitive mouth has

¹ These are the arms of “ O’Neille of Ireland” given by Sir Bernard Burke in his “ General Armory,” except that the salmon is there said to be “ naiant in the waves of the sea.” There is not any indication of waves on the seal.



SIGNET AND AUTOGRAPH OF OWEN ROE O'NEILL.

not the masculine severity and compression we should have expected from the character of General O'Neill." He (Mr. Graves) was of opinion that the portrait represented some member of the family who still own it, represented in fancy costume, and in the character of Owen Roe O'Neill; and this opinion of his, let it be worth much or little, he thought it well to put forward here, in order that this very interesting question may receive the further consideration of which it is worthy.

No. II.

"S^r,

"I haue sent yo^w before hand by this bearer your Ensigne the sume of twenty three pounds three shillings and sixpence str., w^{ch}, truely, to gett in hath taken vp my time this last weeke. We haue a Prouinciall meeting this day at Carricke [Carrickfergus] where I hope to gett more for yo^w, and I pray yo^w S^r beleue that noe indeavo^{rs} of mine is wanting to furnish yo^w, and that really from the hearte of

" Yo^r affe^conatt freind to serue yo^w,

" OWEN O'NEILL.

" 29° of May, 1644."

This letter, written by the same amanuensis as the last, and also signed in autograph by Owen Roe, does not retain its seal: it was addressed—" Ffor my worthy freind Lieutenant Collonell Mathews, These;" and endorsed in Colonel Mathews's handwriting—" Owen O'Neill's letter by Ensigne Rice with 23¹ 3⁶." The money mentioned in these letters seems to have been the assessment levied by the "Confederates" after the "Cessation," for the purpose of supporting the war against the Parliamentarians; and the letters are evidence that General O'Neill was true to his engagements. For an interesting account of the "Creaghts" mentioned in the first letter, see a Paper by John P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, printed in a previous volume of the "Transactions" of the Society (vol. iii., pp. 420-30).

No. III.

" Noyon 20. Fe: 1652,

" May yt pleas your Ex:

" The honor yo^w did mee of your letter of the 16° I communicated, ass soon as I receaued it yesterday, to My L^d Digbye, whoe then could say noe more (being commanded by the duke del beuf to wayt vpon him at Roye) then that hee was infinitely ioyed att the hopes yo^w gaue him of seeing of yo^w, and that ass matters stood wth him now, hee could neyther giue no^f awnswere any apoyntment yo^r Ex: could order: nor doe I see howe he can make any other awnswere vntle the duke de Nemeurs bee beaten or

obleeged to retreat; for the court and army expect more from his discretion, then ther strenght o^r the dukes conduct, both w^{ch}, iff I am not misinformed, are uery inconsiderable. When I writt to his Ma^{tie} that My L^d Digby would onely trust yo^r Ex: wth what hee had to say conserning his Ma^{ties} seruice, It was not that hee intended to exclude the chancellor [the Earl of Clarendon] from the secretest thought hee had, butt becaus hee doubted hee could not wth eas o^r safety to his health make the iurny, and therefore did not mentione him to mee. When the occation will giue way to yo^r meeting hee'le bee infinitely glad M^r chancellor came wth yo^r Ex: and iff yo^w brought wth yo^w that foolish blew ribban, wee asyme att, Ile not say yo^r Ex: will bee the welcomer butt Ile make yo^w the better cheere.

"I humbly thank yo^r Ex: for moueing the King about my mony; its true y^t I know yo^r Ex: an ill solissito^r, but haue euer found yo^u a good remembrancer, w^{ch} incourages mee to beleuee I shall not bee forgott when the tresurers come. I would have beene vppon the place ass yo^r Ex: aduises, butt that it could not bee handsome to quit my frind in such an occation, though I can not imagine my self uery necessary to him: My L^d Garrett will not bee wanting to solissit more effectually than I, my bissiness, when yo^r Ex: will giue him the word.

"The dukede Nemeurs was yesternight to haue been in France wth 50,000 men, whether he intends to pass through champaigne o^r piccardee iss not clear, the defence that will bee made. . . . to bee uery weake, for they can drawe butt. . . . horse and noe foot (but country men) on. . . . and not soe much towards Roye. The is like to be the Dukes greatest ennemy.

"Just nowe newes comes that the Dukes of Nemeurs and Witemberg, the prince of Ligne and cont Tauanmes were yesternight at fonso^me, that they are good men: iff soe theyle bee past this tomorrow wthout resistance.

"Your Ex: Most humble and most faithfull seruant,
" DANIELLE O'NEILLE.

"For his Ex: the Marques of Ormonde,
" Louure."

Daniel O'Neill, although the nephew of Owen Roe, was a Protestant, and devoted to the royal cause: he was a most intimate friend of the Marquis—afterwards Duke—of Ormonde, and a favourite of Charles II. (Carte's "Ormonde," vol. i., p. 581; and vol. ii., pp. 104, 112, 282). This letter is sealed with a signet, bearing a head with a Greek helmet,—apparently an antique gem.

The following communication from Sir Erasmus D. Borrowes, dated at "Barretstown Castle, Ballymore Eustace," was then read:—

"Probably the following information regarding the ancient effigy, formerly in old Kilcullen churchyard, and referred to by Mr. Fitzgerald, p. 429, vol. i., new series, may not prove uninteresting. The country people have been in the habit of calling that figure "Rowley Eustace;" but Sir

Rowland Eustace, Lord Portlester, who died in 1496, is buried in New Abbey, near Kilcullen, where his tomb and that of his wife are still remaining; monuments to the same individuals are also in good preservation in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin. It was the opinion of our lamented fellow-member, the late Keeper of the Exchequer Records, who had investigated the pedigree and history of the Eustace family, that the effigy in question represents Lord Oliver Fitz Eustace, who was summoned to Parliament, 48 Edw. III., and of whom there is mention elsewhere as connected with this locality. This monument having been barbarously abused at Old Kilcullen,—at one time used as a flag under a pump; on another occasion defaced by stones, and always undergoing destruction,—I removed it over here to this old castle of the Eustaces, and I now have it recumbent in a mural arch under this roof, and partially restored; this I did with the consent of the late Charles Eustace, the head of the family. Sir Samuel Meyrick thus describes it:—‘In Old Kilcullen Church, in the county of Kildare, is a specimen of the armour worn in Ireland during this reign (Richard II.). It is a monument of a knight of the Eustace family. He wears an haubergeon, in shape like those worn in the time of William the Conqueror, but of chain mail. His legs and arms, however, are protected by jambes and vambraces of plate; his feet by demi-sollerets; his knees by genouilliers; and his elbows by caps; his head is wrapped up in a cloth tied at the top, such as worn in the reign of King John, and called Cargan, over which was placed his conical visored basinet of the form of Edward I.'s time; and he wears, attached by a cord [a strap and buckle] round his waist, a large scimitar [a sword similar to those found in the Shannon at Athlone], at his left side.’—vol. ii., p. 57. Walker, in his ‘Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Irish,’ p. 103–4, writes thus of the same figure:—‘The flat helmet which prevailed in England in the time of Henry II. must have found its way into Ireland at a very early period, for we find it on an ancient monument at Old Kilcullen, county Kildare. Plate XII., fig. 2. But this helmet soon yielded its protection to the Salet, which is preserved on a monument at Lusk (in the county of Dublin), of the fifteenth century. Plate XII., fig. 1.’

“And again he observes, p. 107:—‘The pains taken by the English to oblige such of the Irish as were within reach of their iron grasp, to assimilate with themselves in customs and manners, gradually spread the English modes within the Pale. Accordingly, we find an ancient monumental figure at Old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, dressed in chain mail, that prevailed in England about the reign of Henry II. Plate XII., fig. 2.’ Do not these extracts support the statement of the Rev. J. Graves, that the Irish wore old-fashioned armour? Sir Samuel Meyrick has omitted to state that the head of the figure rests on a pillow, or flat cushion; his feet on a dog; and some animal passant can be distinctly traced on the front of his helmet over his forehead, probably a stag with a crucifix between his horns—the crest of the Eustace family—typical of the stag, which pagan Eustace was hunting, appearing suddenly with the sacred emblem, and thus converting the heathen hunter to Christianity. Walker is wrong in calling this helmet ‘flat’—it is decidedly conical.

“Last autumn I visited ‘the strong fort of Ballysannon,’ referred to in vol. i., new series, pp. 110–17. No remains of the castle, as seen in the

old drawings, exist; whatever of it remained at the beginning of the last century was pulled down by the Annesley family, with which they helped to build a castellated mansion quite close. The immediate defences of the old castle of the unfortunate Pierce Fitzgerald still exist, though somewhat smoothened off by time; the moat is still there, covered with trees of some forty years' growth, but, strange to say, the remains of the old ash-tree, *so conspicuous in the drawing*, can still be traced. I found two lusty scions growing vigorously from the same old hollow root, right in the centre of the moat. There was no rival near the throne of that old stock; it spoke eloquently of the siege of Cromwell and his mortars; but the mortar practice reminded me of a child and his pop-gun, who brings his little weapon close up to the mark. The spot where the General placed his mortars was not more than some fifty or sixty yards from the castle. I found 'Hartwell' exhibiting the remains of a strong fortress, with one or two large halls, the stone arches yet remaining; and Kilteel Castle (also, I think, mentioned in the despatch) is quite perfect."

The Rev. John O'Hanlon sent an account of the collections made by the Ordnance Survey Department, as bearing on the topography and history of the county of Meath:—

"The following is a list of matters referring to the county of Meath, as found in the Topographical Catalogue of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park:—I. Names from Down Survey (see Leinster, vol. ii.). II. Extracts, two volumes (see also page 33); and Common-place Book G, M, and P; Index to Irish part not arranged. III. Letters, one volume, and Index detached. IV. Name Books, 114. V. Barony and Parish Names, one volume. VI. Memorandums, one volume. VII. Index to Names on Ordnance Maps, one volume. VIII. County Docket, one volume. IX. Grand Jury Presentments, 1829, one copy.

"I. The Down Survey, Leinster, vol. ii., is a large folio already alluded to. The names of Meath county are found comprised in pp. 1 to 254, many of which pages are, however, blank. A general index of the barony and parish names of this county, in five columns is to be found at pp. 1 to 3. There are usually three distinct columns on each written page throughout this volume. II. Of the two volumes of extracts, the first contains transcripts from O'Dugan's 'Topographical Poem' (Irish, English, and Latin translation, the Irish transcribed by Eugene Curry, the translations by Messrs. O'Donovan and O'Conor); from 'Book of Kells' (Irish, and Latin translation); from Colgan's 'Acta Sanctorum,' and 'Trias Thaumaturga,' (Latin and English); from Lanigan's 'Eccl. Hist. of Ireland,' from 'Irish Calendar' (Irish); from Duald M'Firbis's 'Genealogies' (Irish); from 'Annals of the Four Masters' (Irish and English); from 'Keating' (Irish); from Harris's 'Hibernica,' Letter of Mr. Petrie (original); from Archdall's 'Nomenclatura Hibernica' (a MS. preserved in the Library of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office); from Vallancey's 'Collectanea,' Letter of Mr. Petrie on Tara (original); List of Castles of the Plunkets of Meath, furnished from Irish MSS. by Peter Daly; death of Murtach Mor Mac Erca, MS. T. C. D., H. 2, 16; from 'Book of Ballymote;' from 'Book of Lecan,' Tara, a Poem, O'Clery MS., R. I. A. (all the latter in the Irish characters, with some of them translated into English). There are thirteen maps

bound up with this volume. One of them is copied on tracing paper from the Down Survey Map of East Meath, 1689. The next is also on tracing paper, and copied from 'A large, rude MS. map of the province of Ulster,' by Francis Jobson, executed in 1590; it refers to part of Meath. The next is on tracing-paper from a Map of Ireland, printed by Overden and Morden, London, and inscribed to James Duke of Ormonde; it comprises Meath county. The next is on tracing-paper, and gives a representation of Meath county, copied from a MS. Map of Ireland, painted on vellum, and illuminated, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The next is a trace from a handsome map of the province of Ulster, painted on paper, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The next is a trace of a Map of Ulster, by Jobson, painted on paper, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Trace from a map of the county of Fermanaghe, painted on paper, about the reign of James I.; it comprises the county of Meath. Trace from the 'Plot of the Countie Monahan,' painted on paper, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Trace from Speed's Map, London, 1610. Trace from vellum MS. map, made in the sixteenth century, inscribed to the 'espiciale good Lorde, the Earle of Salsburye, Lord Highe Trēr of Englande.' Trace from a printed map of Ireland, London, 1711. Trace from a painted map of the province of Ulster, executed on vellum, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Francis Jobson. Trace from Ortelius's Improved Map of Ireland, by Charles O'Conor, Esq. All these maps are on tracing-paper. The first volume contains 384 numbered pages, in 4to. The second volume contains 312 numbered pages, 4to, and comprises extracts from 'Annals of the Four Masters' (English), and from the 'Inquisitions' (English), as also from Keating's 'History of Ireland' (English).¹ On referring to page 33, I find allusion made to a volume, numbered 6, and entitled, 'Explanations of names in Antrim, Donegall, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Meath, Tyrone, and Westmeath, by O'Donovan and O'Reilly, 1830.'² This is an exceed-

¹ These two volumes were recently bound, and I should not be able to distinguish which was the first or second volume, but for a single pencil-mark at the commencement of one of them, designating "Vol. 1." They are now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, together with the volume of Antiquarian Letters, for the county of Meath.

² The contents of this volume are thus given on the title-page:—

Index page.
Antrim, pages 1 to 15,
Donegal, 38 to 41, 56 to 76, 97 to 112,
Fermanagh, 298,
Londonderry, 124 to 297,
Meath, 17 to 25,
Tyrone, 33 to 37,
Westmeath, 26 to 31,

This volume is the sixth, classed under the head of "Miscellaneous," in the Catalogue of the Topographical Collection in the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin. The second MS.

under this head has been already described in a note attached to the paper on the county of Wexford, already published in the "Journal," vol. i., new series, p. 394, and entitled, "Extracts from the British Museum, Lambeth, Oxford, and Bodleian Libraries, &c." To save the necessity of future description, in possible references to these MSS., I now proceed to describe the four remaining, according to the order in which they are given in the Catalogue. The first MS. is entitled, "Cambrensis Topographia Hiberniae, translated, one volume." This is a folio of 250 pages, preceded by an index of 19 pages. On the title-page I find the following heading, "Topography of Ireland, or Concerning the Wonders of Ireland, by Sylvester Girald Cambrensis." In a note on the same page, by Dr. O'Donovan, we read, "Translated from Camden's Edition, by the late Thomas O'Conor, John O'Donovan, October 26th, 1842." The translation is a literal one, and apparently correct; but the English rendering is not very classical or smoothly idiomatic.

ingly valuable topographical MS. in folio, containing 298 closely written and numbered pages, presenting a mass of original information on the de-

tic. The third MS. is entitled, "Brife description of Ireland, made in this yeere, 1589, by Robert Payne, and published in London in 1590. In Common-place Book, labelled Cavan, Commonwealth Survey, &c." This is a 4to volume; prefixed to it are three notes, or letters, which refer to the contents. The first is written by John B. Fowler, and is dated, "Record-Office, Thursday, 16th July, '35." It is addressed to Lieutenant Larcom, Royal Engineers, and appears to have been written in acknowledgment of a MS. (the present one), received from the latter, which had been compared by Mr. Fowler with the Down Survey, at Lieutenant Larcom's request. According to Mr. Fowler, it had not been copied from the Down Survey, as the names of lands, &c., were in the first place more numerous, and in the second place they differed materially in orthography from those in the Down Survey. Mr. Fowler adds:—"It is evidently an original book, made about the time of the Act of Settlement. For further information I applied to Mr. Hardinge, of the Vice-Treasurer's Office, who has a great variety of the old documents in his custody, knowing that he could explain more particularly its nature. He has given me the accompanying reply, which I think will fully prove to you the purpose for which it was compiled, as well as its date." Next follows Mr. Hardinge's letter, as follows, being dated Record Office, Custom House Buildings, Dublin, 16th July, 1835:—"The Book of the county of Cavan herewith returned was not originally bound up in one book. It was first made up in baronies, and so numbered. Six of these baronies are original, and appear to me to have been an official compilation made up about the period of the distribution of the forfeited lands amongst Cromwell's soldiers, namely, in the years 1652-3. The barony of Tullaghagh was of subsequent compilation, or it seems rather to be a copy of the original compilation, prepared with the other baronies, at the period above mentioned. The collecting of the baronies together into one book may have been at any time subsequent to the preparation of the barony of Tullaghagh. The design of the whole was evidently to show the distribution of the forfeited lands amongst Cromwell's soldiers. It is arranged in baronies and parishes. The waste lands in each parish, where waste lands were, being distinguished from the profitable lands. The value of each parish is prefixed. The volume, if an original one, as I suspect, may have been

used by the Commonwealth for carrying the Acts of Settlement and Explanation into effect in 1665, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of lands in the possession of adventurers and soldiers, and guiding the retrenchments directed by said Acts. I should like to know the depository out of which the book has been taken, and whether any similar documents are to be found in the same place. This book appears to me of some importance as relates to the Trial of the Crown *v.* The Lord Primate, for lands in the Barony of Tullaghagh; and I have, therefore, notified its existence and nature to the Solicitors of the Crown in that suit.—W. H. HARDINGE." The following note is a query of Thomas A. Larcom, dated June 11th, '42, addressed to a Mr. Stotherd, who replies on the back of the note, that he got "this document from the agent of Mr. Southwell, of Castle Hamilton, near Killeshandra." Then follow these observations, on a leaf of the MS. "(Copy):"—"A very curious survey of the county of Cavan, made, I think, during the 'Commonwealth,' copied in July, 1835, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Dublin, by William Mooney, Civil Assistant." Afterwards we have 67 closely-written pages, consisting of the proprietors' names, the denomination of lands, their admeasurement in poles, halves, and quarters, and the value of the lands in pence, and fractions of pence, in several of the baronies, parishes, and townlands of the county of Cavan. Succeeding this is a transcript of a printed tract, belonging to Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of College-green, by W. Mooney, Civil Assistant. This is entitled:—"A brife description of Ireland made in this yeere, 1589, by Robert Payne," &c. It will be unnecessary to notice this further, as it has been reprinted by the Irish Archaeological Society, for the year 1841, having been edited by Aquilla Smith, M. D., M. R. I. A. Immediately after this tract I find another, with the following note prefixed:—"Copy of a paper lent me by Mr. Burke, of the Irish Rent Office, as bearing on the history of the Down Survey.—THOMAS A. LARCOM, Capt. R. E., 22 June, 1842." This tract is headed:—"A reply to the answers and objections which the farmers of his Majesty's Revenue of Ireland made the 20th January 1689^q to Marshall's Plea, and the Attorney-General's Confession." This tract is contained in 45 closely written pages, and was copied at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park, in June, 1842, by W. Mooney, Civil Assis-

rivation of the names of places within the counties named, and written both in the English and Irish characters. Most of this MS. appears to be in the handwriting of the learned Irish lexicographer, Edward O'Reilly, Esq.,

tant. Next we find three folio foolscap leaves, pasted into the MS., which are headed:—"Copy taken from the undischarged Queries, and Presentments laid on the county Monaghan, at Lent Assizes, 1835." The remaining pages of this MS. are blank. The fourth MS. is wrongly entitled:—"Letter from Dr. O'Connor, relative to the Book of Ballymote." Besides a copy of this letter, which is first in order, there are several other copies of letters, written by the same venerable patriot and learned Irish scholar. The following are the dates of these most interesting letters:—1. On the Book of Ballymote, dated, Dublin, June the 13th, 1781. 2. Dated, Belanagar, August 3rd, 1761, and addressed to Doctor John Curry, at his house in Cow-lane, Dublin. 3. Dated, August 27th, 1761; the latter part wanting. 4. Dated, London, 2nd December 1779, written by Thomas Branagh; and endorsed, Mr. Charles Ryan, near the old bridge, Church-street, Dublin. 5. Dated, Belanagar, March 23rd, 1785; and endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 6. Dated, Belanagar, May 13, 1785, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 7. Dated, Mount Allen, June 20th, 1785; no address. 8. Dated, Belanagar, October 14th, 1785, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 9. Dated, Belanagar, Nov. 20th, 1785, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 10. Dated, Belanagar, Jan. 10th, 1786; no address. 11. Dated, From my Hermitage, Jan. 31, 1786; no address. 12. Dated, From my Hermitage, Feb. 16, 1788, endorsed J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 13. Dated, Belanagar, Feb. 16, 1786, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 14. Dated, Feb. 28, 1786, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 15. Dated, Belanagar, March 8, 1786; no address. 16. Dated, From Belanagar, near Roscommon, Ap. 4, 1786; no address. 17. Dated, April 26, -86, endorsed, J. Cooper Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 18. Dated, Belanagar, June 14, 1786, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 19. Dated, Belanagar, Aug. 15, 1786, endorsed J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 20. Dated, October 21, 1786, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 21. Dated, Nov. 22, 1786, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 22.

Dated, Belanagar, Dec. 18th or 19th, 1786; no address. 23. Dated, Belanagar, Jan. 13, 1787, endorsed, J. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 24. Dated, Belanagar, July 31, 1787, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., at the Treasury Chambers, Dublin. 25. Dated, Belanagar House, Oct. 24, 1787, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle. 26. Dated, From my Hermitage, July 16th, 1788, endorsed, Joseph C. Walker, Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle. 27. Dated, From my Hermitage, Oct. 30, 1788, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle. 28. Dated, From my Hermitage, May 5th, 1790, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle. 29. Another letter, dated, '86, endorsed, J. C. Walker, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Dublin Castle. All the foregoing were written by Charles O'Conor, with the exception of the one already mentioned; and they refer to very interesting matters on Irish History; his agency in endeavouring to effect a relaxation of the Penal Laws, and to procure Catholic Emancipation, &c. They are comprised in 92 pages, or half pages, 4to paper, closely written, and are contained in a bound 4to volume. The fifth MS. is entitled:—"Index to Annals of Tigernach." This is a long and narrow set of columns, stitched into a pasteboard cover, a portion of them, however, being loose. The words are all in Dr. O'Donovan's handwriting, both in the Irish, Latin, and English characters. There are 25 pages, in whole, or in part, in the stitched portion; and there are 27 pages, in whole, or in part, in the loose portion, which contain written matter. It appears to have been well digested, in reference to the several years, in the Annals of Tigernach, and to have been carefully arranged under appropriate heads. It must have cost no small amount of labour to that most laborious and learned of Irish scholars, Dr. O'Donovan; for although we may apply to Ireland the lines in Charles Mackay's lyric, "Hornyhand,"—

"Many a noble heart,
Many a noble head,
Labours for our native land
Harder than the horniest hand,
For its daily bread;"

—it must be acknowledged, that amongst such worthy literary labourers, Dr. O'Donovan stands pre-eminent.

who was engaged on the Ordnance Survey at its commencement; but whose lamented death occurred before he could have rendered the Department those invaluable services he had already proved himself capable of exercising, on behalf of Irish history, topography, and literature. In this MS. I find a communication of Mr. O'Reilly, in reply to one dated, Longford, 29th April, 1830, and written by Captain Waters, of the Royal Engineers. There are also many valuable pages in Dr. O'Donovan's handwriting, and in that of other persons connected with the Ordnance Survey. There are many historical, antiquarian, and reference notes, interspersed throughout this MS. The Common-place Book G, as a matter of course, has reference to Meath, although there is no index to it, and the contents are on detached subjects. It is a quarto of 340 numbered pages, the greater portion of which are blank.¹ The Common-place Book M is a quarto MS. of 318 numbered pages, the greater portion of which are blank. It contains matter referring to the county of Meath.² The Common-place Book P is a quarto MS. of 312 numbered pages, the greater portion of which are blank; and in the others some mention of Meath occurs.³ The index to the Irish part of the county of Meath extracts is contained in 58 foolscap folio pages, unbound, and tied in a parcel; all in the handwriting of Eugene Curry, and in the Irish and English characters; each page, on an average, contains about fifteen names of places, persons, &c. III. The volume of Meath County Letters is a quarto of 297 numbered and closely written pages, and contains 32 letters. One of these letters was written by the Rev. Mr. Ward, P.P., but is without any date. Four of

¹ To save the necessity of future reference to this MS., I will furnish a list of its subjects. They are:—1. Will of Donall O'Gallagher, A.D. 1626. 2. Tributes paid to Red Hugh O'Donnell, in the time of King James, A.D. 1620. 3. Pedigree of O'Dogherty (English). 4. Description of Aileach, a poem, from the Book of Leacain (Irish); with a literal English translation and comments, by O'Donovan; together with a metrical "Poem on the palace of Aileach, thickened and paraphrased, by John O'Donovan," in blank verse. This latter piece exhibits the abilities of Dr. O'Donovan in a new light; it proves him to be not devoid of poetic talent, although, from the didactic nature of his subject and copy, there is not much play allowed to the imaginative faculty. 5. An Irish extract from MS., T. C. D., classed H. 3. 3., on the Antient Hills, Rivers, and Places of Ireland, with an English translation. 6. An Irish extract from the Book of Leacain. 7. Tributes of the King of Aileach (English). 8. Various Irish extracts, from different sources. All this Common-place Book G is in the handwriting of Dr. O'Donovan.

² To save the necessity of a future reference to this MS., I give its contents:—1. Some annalistic and family notes referring to Meath. 2. Forfeitures in Meath, 1688.

3. Parliamentary Papers for 1824, vol. i., referring to Meath. 4. Historical and Topographical Gleanings.⁴ Extract from an unpublished Treatise on Antient Irish Topography, compiled from Irish MS. 5. Enactment of Parliament passed at Trim, 9th of Henry VII. 6. Record in the Rolls Office, Ireland. An Indenture made the 21st day of July, in the 3rd year of the reign of James II. 7. County Wicklow (O'R. MS., R. I. A.). 8. Notes relative to the O'Malone family. 9. The agreement of M'Geoghegan and Fox. 10. A Sligo Inquisition, taken 30th June, 1617. An index to this short Inquisition Record is given on two loose papers, contained in the volume.

³ A list of the extracts in this volume is also submitted:—1. Charters of Kells (Irish character). 2. English translation and notes. 3. Various Irish extracts, with English notes. 4. Copy of a letter from Rev. Mr. Todd to Mr. John O'Donovan, dated London, March 29th, 1837, and referring to Irish extracts in the British Museum. 5. A variety of Irish extracts, in prose and verse. All the writing in this volume is by Dr. O'Donovan, with the exception of a short note in English, written by Mr. Eugene Curry.

these letters were written by Patrick O'Keefe ; three of which are dated, Ratoath, August 20th, 22nd, and 23rd ; and the fourth is dated, Dunboyne, August 25th, 1836. Dr. O'Donovan wrote the remaining twenty-seven letters, which are thus dated, respectively :—Kells, July 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 15th, 29th, 30th, 31st ; August 1st, 3rd ; Navan, July 17th, 18th, 20th, 24th, 25th ; August 15th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 17th, 21st ; Trim, August 6th, 8th, 11th, 1836. Besides these, there is a letter of Dr. O'Donovan's, simply dated, 10th of February, 1837. There are also several pages of Mr. O'Conor's communications in this volume; but they are undistinguished by locality or date. There are several subsequent annotations of Dr. O'Donovan to be found in the shape of marginal notes; besides several valuable ground-plans in the volume. In addition, there is a map of Meath, drawn by J. H. Clark, O. S. O., 1836, on squares. The index, said to be detached from the Meath letters, is now postfixed, and bound into the volume. It is in the handwriting of Mr. O'Lalor, and excellently arranged.

IV. There are 114 Name Books, uniform as to plan and arrangement with others of the same denomination already described.

V. The volume of Barony and Parish Names is an oblong small quarto of 160 numbered pages, but of double that number written on; there is also an index of four pages of double columns thereto, and a page of thirty-three authorities for the spelling of the various parishes in Meath, in addition. As usual, Dr. O'Donovan settles the orthography for engraving on the Ordnance Maps, and gives the Irish name, in the Irish character, with the English rendering attached, at the pages devoted to the several parishes. That learned antiquary and topographer has also interspersed many valuable notes on local designations. This volume is not bound, but is secured with pasteboard covers, and appears to have been filled up in July, 1836, such being the date on the cover.

VI. The volume entitled 'Memorandums' is a quarto, containing 172 numbered pages, comprising letters, notes, &c., from various persons; portions of engraved maps, &c. An index of two pages, in double columns, and part of another column, precedes these 'Memorandums,' and refers to them; after it, there is an index to extracts, of about two pages, double columns.

VII. The index volume to Names on Ordnance Maps is a folio of 151 unnumbered pages. The townland names are in alphabetical order; afterwards follow the barony names, and then the parish names, in which they are to be found. Each page contains, on an average, eighteen or nineteen townland names. This volume corresponds with others similarly entitled, and previously described.

VIII. The 'County Docket of Meath' is a printed document, without any date. It consists of eighteen printed sheets in folio, stitched together, without cover, and refers to the various barony, parish, and townland denominations in Meath, with the number of acres in each townland.

IX. The 'Grand Jury Presentments at the Summer Assizes of 1829' is a printed octavo pamphlet of 102 pages, the contents of which will be partly known to those who have an opportunity of seeing similar county documents. They refer to repairs of roads, bridges, &c. There are no sketches of antiquities referring to this historically important and fertile county, which is known to contain many interesting relics of the past. Were it not for that charmingly written and elegantly illustrated work, by our eminent and learned antiquary, William R. Wilde, Esq., entitled 'The

Beauties of the Boyne, and its Tributary, the Blackwater,' and for the admirable memoir of the 'History and Antiquities of Tara Hill,' by our venerable friend, Dr. Petrie, published in the 'Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy;' together with the writings of the Rev. Richard Butler, Dean of Clonmacnoise, referring to Trim and its ancient remains,—little would be known to the public at large, regarding the many objects of deep antiquarian interest in the county of Meath. There are various topographical features of our Irish counties, neither described by the tourist, nor sketched by the artist; and yet they are illustrative of ancient manners, customs, and economy. An hundred years hence they will have disappeared from the face of the country, and not a single memorial of them will remain. A mere trifle, in the shape of a Government grant, would enable the Ordnance Department in Ireland to employ artists to preserve their outlines, for the enlightenment of succeeding generations. Would it be too much to demand, in return, for the millions sent by Ireland, to the Imperial Exchequer?"

The following papers were then submitted to the Meeting.

GLEANINGS IN NORTHERN CHURCH-YARDS.

BY THE REV. GEORGE H. READE.

DURING the summer of 1857, while residing for a short time near Bushmills, in the county of Antrim, my attention was drawn to several dilapidated churches, of a very simple and unpretending form of architecture, situate in various parts of the north-east of that county. Indeed, according to Mr. James Ferguson's definition of "architecture," they have no claim to that honourable name whatever, if, as he says, "Architecture is the art of ornamental and ornamented construction," as they are all plain, barn-like constructions, of the most simple and unpretending form, and wholly devoid of any ornament, the door placed in the west end, and in some cases a very small offset, like a diminutive chancel, in the east end. They would seem to be magnified copies of the small, old churches of the seventh century, of which so perfect a specimen still exists in the town of Clones. These churches were originally built by the first settlers of Ulster, in the reign of James I.; yet, though possessing nothing attractive, even in the eye of the antiquary, beyond their roofless walls and dilapidated windows, and in all cases superseded by buildings of much greater architectural pretensions, still they struck me as having an interest peculiarly their own, such as attaches to the humble, dark-coloured "editio princeps" of a volume, which may have its gilt and "hot-pressed" successor adorning the library.